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Vol. I.

JANUARY.

No. 1.

THE  
GULF STATES,  
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, RURAL IMPROVEMENTS,  
SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, Etc.

\$2 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

"He that by the Plow would thrive,  
Himself must either hold or drive."

E. F. RUSSEL,

New Orleans, La.,

D. REDMOND,

Pass Christian, Miss.,

EDITORS.

Assisted by Practical and Experienced Planters, Farmers, Horticulturists, Stockraisers, Fruit  
Growers and others, in all parts of the Southwest.

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# THE GULF STATES:

A Practical and Scientific Magazine,

OF

SOUTHERN INDUSTRY AND RURAL PROGRESS.

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6971

VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1870. 651792 No. 1.

E. F. RUSSELL.....*New Orleans, La.*.....EDITOR.  
D. REDMOND.....*Pass Christian, Miss.*.....ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

## The Farmer, Real and Ideal.

James G. Clark, the poet, has shown himself a philosopher as well as a poet, by his declaration that the ideal is the real; paradoxical as it may at first seem, we grasp the statement as a grand truth. The real is what we see about us, and all know it can not continue forever. The ideal is that ultimate perfection we look forward to with a hope gained from experience, and anchored in our faith in God. The real farmer, the farmer of to-day is very far from our ideal. We should be very sorry to believe he was to continue forever, and thus prevent the ideal farmer from realizing the rich inheritance and grand achievements that await him in the good time coming, of which seers have prophesied, sages written and poets sung. A recent writer (G. W. Curtis) says the farmer stands nearer to nature than others; and she is his immediate teacher. Nature herself gives him the broad hints of art. The sun warms the earth, the winds sift it and dry it; roots loosen it; the dew and showers moisten it; the dead leaves and birds manure it. But this is only

a vague suggestion. So the wind draws imperfect sounds from the strings of a harp. But presently man, the master, comes, and, sweeping the strings with knowledge, he pours out a melody which becomes the hymn of nations. And so the farmer, following the hints of nature, is the master musician who touches the landscape with skillful art, and plays a tune of peace and plenty all over the globe.

Behold, then, the splendid scene of his labors, his sublime society. Sunrise and morning, the moon after the sun as the echo follows music; granite hills enchanted by distance into rosy clouds, drifting along the horizon—groves, pastures, rivers, blooming fields; the song of a thousand birds, the hue of innumerable flowers; the rustle of leaves, the hum of the insects marking the changing months with varying sound; the breeze that whispers and the wind that roars; the unfailing procession of the seasons circling through the heavens—all that is grandest and most graceful, tenderest and most terrible in nature, are his familiar associations. He learns by experience what science constantly discloses

that there is nothing useless or superfluous in nature.

But while this is the magnificence of his workshop, see also the direct moral influence of his toil. The earth in which he works is just and honest. If the farmer sow wheat, the ground does not return him sugar cane. If he transplant carelessly, the tree, like a neglected child, will pine and die. If he plant potatoes, and shirk hoeing, the weeds will shirk dying and the potatoes will shirk growing. If he be stingy of manure, his fields will be equally stingy of crops. Thus the eternal sincerity of nature giving him peas for peas and beans for beans; fair crops for patient industry, and weeds for idleness, passes into his character, and he does not send his barrels of apples to market with all the large fruit on top, nor sell a horse with blind staggers to a man who paid for a sound animal.

So the necessities and fatigues of a work that can only be done by daylight call the farmer with the sun in summer and the morning star in winter, send him early to bed and teach him regularity. Then as by his ceaseless toil he counts out, in blows of his arm and drops of his sweat every hundred cents in every dollar he earns, every penny stands for so much time and muscle, and thus he learns economy. With economy comes frugality and temperance, and so upon the farm grow the hardy virtues like tough trees upon the rough mountain side, and so the ideal farmer is the strong, robust, simple, sensible, truly conservative citizen, and as the spectator sees him standing crowned with content in the midst of his rural realm, he asks, as the poor clergyman asked his richer brother as they walked through the rich minister's magnificent estate: "What, brother Dives, all this and heaven too?"

But look once more at a still finer

spiritual result of the conditions of the farmer's life than any of these. See what pains he wisely takes to secure a perfect fruit. How cautiously he imports and examines the stock; how sagaciously he grafts and buds; how he hides the tree from the frost and nurses it in the sun; how he ponders and studies the habits and diseases of that fruit; how he toils to surround himself with perfect trees, that he may walk in the garden of Hesperides whenever he goes into his own orchard. At last he plucks the pear in triumph. It is the glory of the Fair. The dimensions of that fruit fly round the world by telegraph, over the land and under the sea. It is photographed, engraved and described in a hundred horticultural papers and magazines; the mouth of the public waters for that pear, and it bears the name of the happy grower forever. Is that all? Is there nothing more? Look! Not yet has the farmer reaped all his harvest of success, nor tasted the finest flavor of his fruit. But when walking under his trees in the cool of the day, God meets him in the thoughts of his mind—for when a man thinks a lofty thought it is as if God met him, and says to him, "You are a tree in my garden of the world, and if you sought the sweet fruit of character and a noble life as carefully as you trim and water and bud to produce a pear, the world would be again what it was when I walked in Eden," then the farmer has learned the last lesson of his calling as at all other human pursuits, for he perceives that as a tree produces a flower not for the sake of a flower but of the seed which the flower covers and which will reproduce the tree, so it is not the wheat, though it grew a thousand bushels to the acre, nor the pears, although a single one would feast the country, but it is the manhood and moral development of the farmer himself, wrought

out by perpetual contact with the beautiful processes of nature, which is the crop of lasting value that grows upon his farm, a crop whose harvest is human happiness.

I have painted the farmer. Do you recognize the portrait? Do experience and history approve it? Do they show that the farming class is the most intelligent, prosperous and progressive in the world? Do they not rather show that farming the most ancient, universal and necessary of arts, has advanced with less rapidity than any other; that the real life of farmers has been a severe drudgery, and that the great body of the actual tillers of the earth have been, until very modern times, the most depressed and unfortunate of men?

Arthur Young declared that not one in five thousand of the farmers ever read anything at all; that he had no hope of weaning them from their prejudices, and that the only way to reason with such fellows was to break a hedge stake over their shoulders.

I said the story of the farmer, the actual farm laborer, is a hard, sad tale. England is a garden, English agriculture is a fine art. It is the most exquisite and finished in the world. But nine hundred years ago in England, the farm laborer was a slave, and to-day he is the most ignorant and wretched man upon that island.

But crossing the sea in the path of the Pilgrims, we leave that wretchedness behind. Going from the gray shore to the green interior, we pass onward from the soft and placid valley of the Connecticut over the shaggy hills of Berkshire and the spacious basin of the Hudson, through the broad and beautiful fields of the Mohawk and of western New York, until we stand rejoicing upon the prairies—the granary of the continent, the paradise of farmers. We pass through a farming population which has felt

all the wonderful impulse of the modern improvements; a region of cheap books, of agricultural schools, magazines, papers and libraries. Everywhere we see the farmer multiplying his hands a hundred fold by cunning machines. In the last eight years before the war, more than two hundred different patents, for mowers and reapers alone, were granted in the United States—and the farmers can do twice as much work with the same number of teams and men as they could fifty years ago. We pass through a nation of small proprietors, cultivating their own land; managing their own town, county, State and national affairs; the happiest and most prosperous farming population in the world, who are free themselves, and the great bulwark of freedom upon the continent.

But while this is unquestionably true, there is another view. The man who has climbed five hundred feet upon the side of Mont Blanc has left the valley far below, but the snowy peak still shines far above him. With all its excellence our agriculture still robs the earth, taking more than it gives; and its annual product might easily be doubled. Ten years ago science estimated the potash and phosphoric acid annually taken from the soil in this country to be worth, at the usual market price, nearly \$20,000,000, very little of which is returned; and the ashes of 600,000,000 bushels of corn are also annually taken without restoration; while the yearly waste of the mineral constituents of food was equal to 1,500,000,000 bushels corn. With all progress and improvement, farming is not considered one of the liberal professions. Fine agriculture is still a theory rather than a practice. Agricultural labor is probably upon the whole, less well paid than any other. Few young men aspire to be farmers. A leading agricultural paper confesses regret-

fully that "country life is not attractive to those who cultivate the earth;" and the road to wealth and ease that lies through a farm seems to those who are not actually obliged to journey that way, like Jordan, a hard road to travel.

Now what is the reason that agriculture—the most necessary work in the world, and which employs, as we say, two-thirds of its inhabitants; without which the race perishes and the world ends; which, in its very character, should be the nurse of robust health and of sterling virtues, and by its conditions decorated with all the glory and grace of nature—has advanced so slowly!

Ignorance and consequent negligence are the reasons usually offered; and undoubtedly there is more jealousy of what is called book farming in this country than there should be among an intelligent people.

But while there is undoubtedly this jealousy of what is contemptuously called book farming, book farming, by its better name of science and experience, is becoming more and more essential to the American farmer, and to the common prosperity.

The farmers who sneer at what they call book farming are conspiring with the dark ages and slavery to keep the earth lean, and men poor and mean. Any one of the five thousand farmers mentioned by Arthur Young who never read a book, and swore over his beer that his father's way was good enough for him, would have hung over his gate and asked his neighbor how he contrived to get thirty bushels of wheat to the acre instead of twenty—and what is a book but talking with type? What is literature but the conversation of the wise upon every subject? A neighbor may tell you his experience, but he may not know the reason of it; while a paper is five hundred

neighbors telling you what they did, and how and why they did it, and why certain results must necessarily follow. It is well to help yourself by the experience of your neighbor, but it is better to know the reason of that experience, that you may always reproduce its results. Any ignorant man may see another scrape a match and kindle a fire, and imitate him. But a match when burnt is gone. An intelligent man, when his match fails, holds a burning glass to the sun, and so long as the sun shines he can make his fire burn.—E. ALBERTSON, in *N. W. Farmer*.

#### Manures--How and When to Use Them.

It always affords us pleasure to be able to present judicious articles upon the important subject of manures, their proper economy, etc. The following, bearing upon some of these facts, will be read with interest and profit. The hints thrown out should be carefully considered and improved by every farmer, as they are practical in character, and in one form or other, are susceptible of almost daily application:

"The best method of using stable or barn-yard manure for corn or potatoes, is to haul it fresh from the cellar in the condition in which it rests in the vaults, spread it upon the plowed field, and harrow it in with a Geddes harrow. This is what is called 'long manure,' and is a form which, according to the opinions of many farmers, is unsuited to immediate use; also, it is objected, that in spreading fresh manure upon plowed fields and covering it only superficially with earth, much of it is lost by *evaporation*; or, more correctly speaking, certain volatile, gaseous constituents rise on the breeze and are wafted away. In our view, both of these notions are incorrect. The excrement of animals must undergo a kind of fermentation, or putre-

factive change, before it is assimilated by plants, and it is better that this be carried forward in the field, as there it is in contact with the soil, which is greedy to absorb all the products of the chemical change. Creative power has bestowed upon dry earth prodigious absorptive capabilities. If a lump of fresh manure as large as a peck measure is placed upon a plowed field uncovered, and allowed to ferment or decay in the open air, the absorptive powers of the earth are such, that it will actually *attract towards it* ammoniacal and other gases, and thus rob the atmosphere of its natural volatile principles. A film of earth no thicker than the rind of an orange, placed over a lump of manure, will effectually prevent loss of manurial products, under all possible circumstances. It will be agreed, then, that a harrow is equally as effective as a plow in protecting manure in the open field. It is better to have the manure near the surface, as the rains can reach it, and dissolve the soluble salts, and by percolation carry them *down* to the hungry roots of plants. Long manure is *not lost* when deeply turned under by the plow, but the farmer *does not* secure the whole value of his dressing under this mode of treatment in any case, and on some soils the loss is a most serious one. In the process of soap-making it becomes necessary to set up a leach. Now, the farmer will not attempt to exhaust the tub of ashes of its potash by forcing water into the bottom and dipping the liquid off from the top. The natural percolating or exhausting process is *downwards*, in accordance with the laws of gravity. The soluble alkalies and salts are driven downwards, and in the case of the leach we must have a vessel ready to receive them at the bottom, and in the case of the same substances leached from manure, we must have the manure so placed that plant roots will be at

hand to absorb them before they pass beyond their reach.

"Manure is never so valuable as when it is fresh. It then holds in association not only all the fixed soluble substances, natural to the solid excrement, but much that is of great value, found only in the liquid. It is in a condition to quickly undergo chemical change, and the gaseous, ammoniacal products secured are double those resulting from that which has been *weathered* in a heap out of doors for several months."—*Bost. Jour. of Chemistry.*

#### Farm-Yard Poultry.

The relative value of the different breeds of poultry to the practical agriculturist (says the *London Field*) forms the subject of a paper in the last volume of the "*Journal of the Bath and West of England Society.*" The writer, Mr. Tegetmeier, regards several of our exhibition varieties as of no use to the farmer. He states:

As at present exhibited, Spanish fowls are not of any great importance in a practical point of view. Every useful property has been more or less sacrificed in the endeavor to produce a breed possessing an enormous development of white skin on the face and ear lobe. Some years since the Spanish were large hardy fowls, remarkable as prolific layers of very fine eggs. At the present time they are diminished in size, and are certainly much less hardy than was formerly the case. High-class Spanish are certainly not fowls for the farm-yard.

The Colored Dorkings are large framed heavy birds, well adapted to produce first-rate chickens for the table. The drawback to these birds is that they are rather delicate, and require, especially when young, a considerable degree of attention to ensure the production of large well-grown birds.



The White Dorkings are small in size as compared with the colored breed; good birds of this variety are very scarce.

Amongst the breeds that sit and hatch their own eggs, Cochins take a good position. They are easily confined by a three-foot fence, quiet and domesticated in their habits, lay well, are exceedingly hardy, and furnish large rapidly growing chickens for the table, although from their yellow skins and want of plumpness on the breast they do not command the first price in the market.

For really useful purposes Brahmas closely resemble Cochins, but are somewhat superior to them in some respects. From the farmer's point of view they are most useful, affording the means of a cross with the more delicate Dorkings; the cross-bred birds thus produced being of extraordinary hardihood, growing most rapidly, and being really admirable table fowls. Rearing these cross-bred birds need not prevent the raising of pure bred birds for stock, as if two or three Brahma hens are put into a yard stocked with pure Dorkings, or Dorking hens with Brahmas, the eggs are easily distinguished by the colors, and consequently either pure or cross bred chickens can be hatched, as desired. At those winter shows where prizes have been given for the best couple of fatted dead chickens, they have been in the great majority of instances carried off by the cross-bred Brahma and Dorking.

Game Fowls are so generally known, and their merits so fully appreciated, that they require but little comment. Self-reliant, vigorous, active, the hens admirable sitters and most courageous mothers, they are precisely suited for outlying localities, where the fowls have in a great degree to look after themselves. They are fair layers and good, plump, though rather small table fowls.

The Pencilled Hamburgs are non-sitters, but very constant layers of small eggs. As a profitable breed the larger Spangled Hamburgs are to be preferred; in their second and third years they cannot be surpassed as layers, and are most profitable and useful fowls, though in some localities their active habits and great powers of flight are objectionable. The silver-spangled Hamburgs are not so largely bred in the southern counties of England as their merits deserve.

Polish, with their singular tufted heads, are rather to be regarded as ornamental than as farm-yard stock, although in suitable localities they are advantageous, being really prolific layers. The Spangled are larger and hardier than the black variety.

The French breeds are well worthy of the notice of the English agriculturist. Both the Crevecœurs and the La Fleche are black, the former being distinguished by a full crest of feathers, and the latter by a two-horned comb. Both varieties are large, white skinned, and plump. As table fowls, they cannot be surpassed. The young birds, fatted by being crammed with pellets of buckwheat meal and milk, supply the Paris markets with poultry of unequalled excellence.

The Houdans are in some points even more useful, being much hardier and more easily reared than the La Fleche, which in this country have proved to be delicate. For a generally useful breed the Houdans have no superior; they are most prolific as layers, very good table fowls, and perfectly hardy. They might perhaps be a trifle larger with advantage, though fully up to the average size; but, not being very heavy they are good foragers, and, like Game Fowls, will in an outlying place find a good portion of their own food. Their only drawback is that they do not sit, but then they lay a larger number of

eggs than fowls of any incubating breed. Taken altogether, there is perhaps no breed better adapted for general market purposes than the Houdan.

In suitable localities ducks are very profitable. Mr. Fowler, one of the best known exhibitors, says that £20,000 per annum is received in Aylesbury and its neighborhood for young ducks reared for the London market. Of the two the Aylesbury are the earliest layers; if well fed, they will lay in January, the eggs are then hatched under hens, and a large number of ducklings are placed in a sheltered warm place with one of the hens, fed with meal and milk, and sent to market when seven or eight weeks old, at which time they produce from 10s. to 18s. per couple, during the early spring months.

#### Notes on Fruits and Fruit Culture.

**THE GOLDEN DWARF PEACH.**—This southern variety, the tree of which is reputed to grow not much larger than a currant bush, has not generally met the high expectations which existed when it was first disseminated. With us the fruit buds have been destroyed by the cold of winter when other peaches have escaped. The fruit is reported by a number of cultivators at the north as possessing a poor flavor. The summary of the discussions at the late meeting of the American Pomological Society, on this variety, as stated in the *Gardener's Monthly*, is merely "good as an ornamental bush."

[A test of three years has failed to furnish us with a sample of Van Buren's Golden Dwarf Peach. As an ornament it is hardly worth its room.—ED. GULF STATES.]

**KILLING INSECTS.**—The fruit growers of Vineland have taken the business of killing destructive insects, into their own hands, and among those who have competed

for the premiums offered for killing the greatest number of curculios, we observe from the reported results, that one man killed 4,400, another 2,270, a third 1,300, while no others came up to 1,000. The total was over 9,000. We think this a very moderate number for so extensive a fruit neighborhood, but they have made up on the rose bugs, one owner having slain nearly 30,000, another 22,000, making in all over 100,000. This is the right way to take hold of these depredators. A few active, persevering *men* will do more than all the birds, repelling nostrums, etc., that the whole country can afford.

**THE RED DIAPER PLUM.**—This excellent variety, the fruit of which is large, handsome and excellent, has the drawback of rather slow and feeble growth. On the fertile soil of the West it appears to grow vigorously, and to prove valuable. We observe in an essay read by L. C. Francis before the Illinois Horticultural Society, as published in the *Horticulturist*, that at Springfield it is regarded as standing at the head of the list—being hardy, a thrifty grower, and "prodigious bearer."

**CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR.**—This promising fruit—about as large as the Bartlett, handsomer and a week or two earlier, is likely to have a drawback, namely, rotting at the core. We observe in nearly all the reports that have come to us, that quite early gathering is recommended to prevent this disaster.

**HORSE APPLE.**—J. L. Budd informs the *Prairie Farmer* that there is a western apple of much value, known by the name of Horse, widely disseminated in some parts of Illinois, and entirely distinct from the well-known true Horse of the South, described in the books. The western is much the better of the two for that region of country, the fruit large, "finely colored,"

[red, we suppose,] the tree having a peculiar upright growth, which readily distinguishes it from the true Horse. Mr. Budd cautions purchasers, who may know only the western variety, if they wish to avoid disappointment, not to get the true sort (which is poorly adapted to the west,) as they would be likely to do if ordering from eastern nurserymen, or those only familiar with the old kind. In a later number of that paper, a correspondent says this spurious Horse is the variety well known as the *Fall Queen*, a fruit of moderate quality, but a most profitable one for market. Downing, in his last edition, gives the *Fall Queen* as a synonym of Buckingham, Equinately, Bachelor and Ne Plus Ultra, some of which were formerly supposed to be distinct sorts.

**A LARGE BUSINESS IN SMALL FRUITS.**—We learn that the firms of Purdy & Johnston, of Palmyra, N. Y., and Purdy & Hance, of South Bend, Indiana, (of both of whom our correspondent A. M. Purdy is the head,) shipped about eighteen hundred bushels of strawberries and eight hundred bushels of blackberries the present year—at the same time they sold about sixteen thousand dollars worth of plants at both places the past selling season. Such success indicates both energy and skill in management, and has not many equals.

**RUSTIC NAMES OF FRUITS.**—The variations and corruptions of the name of the *Fallwater* apple are somewhat amusing, the following, well known but not all found in the books, being some of them: *Falwalder*, *Fornwalder*, *Tulpehocken*, *Brubacher*, *Fall de Walldes*, *Polly Wolloper* and *Molly Whopper*! The latter came, perhaps, from the great size of the fruit with a shade of the original sound.

**SELECT STRAWBERRIES.**—Chas. Downing, in the last edition of his

work on Fruits, just published, after describing 250 varieties of the strawberry, gives the following select list of sorts which have proved satisfactory in his own experience: Agreiculturist, Charles Downing, Downer's Prolific, French, Green Prolific, Hovey's Seedling, Jucunda, Longworth's Prolific, Napoleon III, Royal Hautbois, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany.

[With the lights before us, we would advise the Southern cultivator to plant sparingly of the first six of Mr. Downing's select list of Strawberries, and to give to Wilson's Albany the *first*, rather than the last place among those remaining.—ED. GULF STATES.]

**ECONOMICAL PLANT HOUSES.**—The *Gardener's Monthly* gives an account of the series of houses erected by W. C. Strong, near Boston, well known as an extensive nurseryman, and author of an excellent book on the grape. His houses are placed on the sloping side of a hill, and so connected that the hot air from the first passes by its natural ascent into the second, the second to the third, and so on. In this way the same hot air is used over and over again, and a large amount of heat is saved. In practice, we are told that it is found that sixty thousand square feet of glass can be heated with the cost usually necessary for six thousand; that is, at one-tenth the usual expense. It would seem that this must be an over-estimate, but there is no doubt that a large amount might be thus saved.

**MOLES.**—The *Small Fruit Recorder* informs one of its readers who has been troubled with moles working among his small fruits, that strychnine, mixed with white sugar, and dropped into their burrows through small holes made with a quill, has been found to be effectual in "fixing" them.—*Country Gentleman*.

## Correspondence.

*Farmers, Stock-raisers and Mechanics are respectfully requested to contribute notes of their experience and observations for this Department. Let your communications be as brief as circumstances will allow; and in order to insure insertion in the succeeding issue, please forward them by the fifteenth of the month.*

### TALK ON GRAPES.

EDITOR GULF STATES :

As grape growing for market and wine is becoming a regular business by a number of persons along the line of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, I suggest that cultivators of the vine report progress through the columns of your Magazine, for the mutual benefit of each other, and beginners in particular. With that end in view, I propose with your permission, to contribute my mite.

I commenced making wine from the Isabella grape in 1856, and have made more or less every year since. The Catawba was the first grape I planted to any extent, and up to the commencement of the late war, had only a few specimen vines of about thirty other varieties, which have been all discarded, except Concord, Scuppernong, Delaware and Diana, the two latter cultivated only to a limited extent. The Catawba, though subject to rot and mildew some years, is in my opinion, superior to the Concord for wine, but far inferior for a market grape. Marketing the grape has several advantages over wine making. 1st. It brings ready money when the cultivator most needs it. 2d. A given quantity of fine grapes

will bring more money than will the wine made from them. Since my cultivation of the vine, there has been but one failure of the *bunch* grapes, which was in 1867. That year the Scuppernong bore unusually full. I have about one and a half acres of Catawba vines from ten years down to four years old, and from these vines nearly all my wines have been made. The past season I sold \$290 worth of grapes and made over 100 gallons of wine, all of which was from the Catawba, except one and a half acres of Concord, the first year in bearing. The land being very poor the crop was light, but of fine quality, and brought in New Orleans an average of 20 cents per pound, by the wholesale; the Catawbas 15 cents. I sent 100 pounds to Chicago, that brought 15 cents per pound, but the proceeds were all taken to pay the Express charges, except \$2 85. Some of the boxes were emptied by the "publicans," whose duty it was to take care of them, as well as to collect freight. A lot shipped to Memphis did not fare much better—brought 15 cents—about half absorbed by Express charges. I conclude by the experiment that it will not pay to ship grapes north; that New Orleans is the best market for us in this section. The Scuppernong is perfectly hardy, but has, so far with me, been a shy bearer.

Of new grapes under trial, I report favorably on Ives Seedling, Rogers Nos. 4, 5, and 19—I give their numbers by which they are best known,—shall give the Eumelan a fair trial, and if it proves as worthless as the Iona and Israella,

(from the same place,) I shall be disappointed, for it is said to be earlier and better flavored than the Concord, at present worth more than all the grapes that have preceded it.

H. W. L. LEWIS.

*Fruitland Farm, Dec., 1869.*

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**Mr. Dickson's Rotation.**

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ED GULF STATES:

"Mr. Dickson's rotation in cropping his land is:

First year, Cotton.

Second year, Corn.

Third year, Small grain.

Fourth year, *The land lies fallow.*"

See p. 276, S. R.

My status, as "upon this hangs a (tail)—tale."

"Fallow" is very indefinite. Without the plow lands at rest. Plowed once or more to destroy weeds. Plowed and sown to green crops, as practiced in England, termed "a green fallow," to destroy weeds, etc.

Mr. Dickson or his commendation is rather lax in expression. Fallow meaning not cropped, though it may be plowed once or more.

I ask, is this a proper rotation for the South, at least, when the great renovator, cow peas, can be so readily used as a protection from sun and washing rains? Shading the land causes a stirring up of nitrogenous gases in the earth, a material for ammonia, so needful. Should the year of absolute rest not include a protection of earth and an addition to the humus? I would suggest to sow one of the hardy of the cow pea family. Red Rippers, Tory, or Tenn. Black, that will lie in

the earth all winter and vegetate in the spring—with the oat in the fall or early spring; the pea will make the two seminal leaves and remain thus until after oats are cut, then grow off and cover the earth all fall, and many peas will vegetate the next spring and give a coat to earth. Or, furrows can be laid off four or five feet apart, peas dropped and covered with harrow, and left to grow, or land flushed, with peas sown, and thus have the English "green fallow."

BROOMSTRAW.

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How Mr. Dickson, of Sparta, Ga., Plants Corn, etc.

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MR. EDITOR:—On page 275, etc., you give Mr. Dickson, and "a difficulty suggested by a practical friend," how he manages "to cover corn just 1½ inches deep," etc., is best answered by saying—"by way of a slant," an old negro phrase; simply meaning, "not as anybody knows." First tell me, who has seen the bull-tongue and shovel plows used for at least fifty years, how any man can, after plowing and subsoiling, open out "the furrows with a large shovel plow, leaving the furrow open seven or eight inches deep?" And especially in light lands, for the earth is as certain to fall back and leave furrow nearly full, unless he has some addition to the plow like a new ditching machine, where the earth is lifted up and conducted off on each side by a spout. Mr. Dickson only plants in a water-furrow, as has been done in Mississippi by many ever since 1834. Mr. Dickson uses shovels and

the like, whereas others use the best of turning and subsoil plows. Indeed, this thing of running a shovel plow eight or nine inches deep, would require the shovel-mould to be about eighteen inches long, as the curve in the mould would give near double the length in the earth, to absolute depth. A good, *the best*, turn-plow may have a length of 12 or 14 inches in the earth, but yet not deeper than four to six inches.

The deep planting and shallow covering is nothing new—taught 35 years ago; and corn seven feet distant between rows is another of Mr. Dickson's new lights. Plow deep and manure well, frequent surface culture, and three to four feet rows, is the principle. Any others is old foggy, and I care not who teaches.

✂ CUT.

#### Miniature Market Garden—Experiments and Results.

EDITOR GULF STATES:—

That some of your readers who never grow vegetables, neither to eat nor to sell, but employ every energy of their mind and body, capital and labor, in continuous toil and fruitless effort to acquire fortune by cultivating "King Cotton," may have "a morsel for reflection upon the error of their ways"—I send you brief jottings from my Miniature Market Garden:

On the 1st of August, 1868, I selected a plat of ground forty-five feet square, applied to it broadcast, 2,000 pounds of cow manure, 200 pounds chicken manure, 50 pounds superphosphate of lime, and three barrels of wood ashes; broke the

earth twelve inches deep with spade and pulverized with harrow. Harrowed the ground again on the 15th, and again on the 29th of August, to destroy the grass and weeds. On the 1st September, marked off drills 18 inches apart, and planted onions, (the silver-skin shallot variety,) placing the sets seven inches apart in the drill. The onions received one thorough surface working, about the 1st of October, were gathered and disposed of in June, 1869, and yielded \$32 worth of onions, besides furnishing an abundant supply for family use. On the 10th July, 1869, applied to this piece of ground, 50 pounds of salt, 200 pounds chicken manure, and 50 pounds of superphosphate, mixed with one good load of surface woods-earth, turning it under with turning plow. On the 26th July, the spade was used. On the 27th July, 225 cabbage plants (of the Flat Dutch variety,) were transplanted, which received a good hoeing three times per week. On 17th August, one pint of liquid manure, (leached from horse, cow and chicken manure and wood ashes,) was applied to each plant. The cabbages were disposed of during the months of October and November, and yielded \$56 25, besides (as with the onions) a supply for family use. Some of the cabbages were of enormous size, weighing twenty pounds, and selling readily for fifty cents each. The stalks of some of these cabbages have been carefully pruned, so that but one sprout has grown, and at this time present a fair prospect for a second crop of good cabbages.

In these experiments no outlay of

cash was incurred, except for salt, superphosphate and seed. The other manures were collected, the ground prepared, the crop planted, cultivated, and marketed at spare moments. But estimating every item at a fair valuation, the question arises:—has any cotton or sugar planter, or fruit grower, realized as good results from the same area within the same length of time? Meanwhile other experiments are being made upon this plat of ground, the results of which will transpire within a brief period, and will be furnished for publication, should you deem the subject matter of sufficient interest to your readers to insert it in your invaluable paper.

Very respectfully,

QUID NUNC.

*Catesford, Dec. 13, 1869.*

[REMARKS.—We will most cheerfully give place to the experiments of our friend, as they are certainly interesting and valuable, especially such as are detailed above. A return of \$88 25 from a plat less than the twentieth part of an acre, in little more than twelve months, is a success worthy of emulation, and we trust some of our thriftless countrymen will give the subject their serious consideration.—ED. G. S.]

#### Oranges, etc., in Florida.

*Sweet vs. Sour—Frost—Guavas—  
! Rust in Oranges—Ramie, etc.*

In reply to a letter of one of the Editors of the "*Gulf States*," an esteemed friend in East Florida, writes under date of "Orange Mills," Dec. 1st. 1869 :

"You will be astonished to learn that, in this portion of the river (St. John's,) the sour or wild orange is not as abundant as the sweet—the former having been so extensively used as stocks for budding, and many thousands having been annually destroyed by northern settlers and others, from lack of proper care in transplanting to open ground from the dense shade of their native *hammocks*.

"It is, also, a fact perhaps not generally known, that in this climate the sweet is more hardy than the sour or wild orange, and will stand a greater degree of cold. The past winter (1868-9,) was very severe here on tropical plants and fruits. The oranges, lemons and limes were, in some places, frozen hard on the trees. My seedling *orange* trees, (sweet,) and my old budded trees were not at all injured—not even shedding their leaves. The *lemon* tree, however, was so badly injured that it bore no fruit this year. They have recovered, and are now looking well and healthy, but show no fruit. The *lime* was killed to the ground in most places, but some small yearlings I had escaped injury. The old, and apparently dead stumps, have thrown out numerous shoots, which are now five to six feet high, and will bear the coming year. The same fate befell my beautiful and promising *Guavas*; but the new sprouts are now as high as those of the lime, and if no further mishap occurs, will bear abundantly in the summer of 1870. I esteem the *Guava* as one of the most useful and desirable fruits of *this* latitude.

"Our good neighbors, Dr. — and Mrs. —, are quite well. The Doctor has a large crop of oranges—some *three hundred thousand*, (300,000,) but the fruit is not large, and is seriously injured by the *rust*—a dark, inky-looking stain, which destroys the outside beauty of these "golden apples of the Hesperides," though it does not seem to affect the flavor of the fruit to any great extent. Of course, it interferes sadly with the market value of the crop, and a remedy is greatly needed. What is the cause of this *rust*? Is it a fungous growth—a malady produced by atmospheric causes, or does it arise from some coloring matter in the subsoil? It has only been known here for six or eight years past, and I should like to have your views.

"My own crop of oranges this winter will be from fifty to seventy-five thousand. They are fair and beautiful!—perhaps not generally so large as in former years, but equally sweet and luscious. I have young trees, the wild stocks of which were transplanted in the winter of 1865–66, and budded in May and June of 1866. These have borne this year each, from fifty to two hundred and fifty splendid oranges. Can Louisiana beat this?

"The best time, here, for transplanting wild stocks, is from 1st December to March. Budding may be done at any time when the bark slips freely—the best time, perhaps, is from the 1st of April to the last of June—say, first ten days of the new moon; then the sap flows freely.

"How about the Ramie in Louisiana? It grows well here." D.

[REMARKS.—Our friend is one of the most experienced and successful orange growers on that lovely "chain of lakes," (the St. John's River,) and his lemons, limes and guavas are among the largest and finest that we have ever seen. We believe that the distinguished TOWN-  
END GLOVER, of the Patent Office, attributed the *rust* on oranges to the ravages of an insect, and we will endeavor to throw some light on this dark subject hereafter. So far as we have observed, or can learn, the *rust* is not known in the orange groves on the Gulf or Mississippi coast in this neighborhood. The *Ramie* plant grows vigorously everywhere throughout the Gulf States, and when our people pluck up the courage to plant it largely, and some second *Whitney* perfects a machine for separating the fibre from the stalk rapidly and thoroughly, we have no doubt it will assume an important place among our great staple crops. We hope to hear very often from our experienced correspondent, "D," and many other friends in the "Land of Flowers.—EDS. GULF STATES.]

[For the Gulf States.  
**Coffee Making.**

How much coffee is consumed nowadays, yet how rarely does the beverage represent the best result attainable with the materials employed! How rarely does even the same cook make the same beverage on two successive days—and how much grumbling is done at the breakfast table in consequence thereof!

Our morning beverage, being what the druggists call a simple infusion,



is as such rigorously subject to rules well understood by those of that profession; yet the men who would never fail in making a nice infusion of rhubarb or senna, too often submit patiently to having dish-water foisted upon them for coffee.

Let us briefly consider the main points involved in coffee making:

First, parching. The finest Java or Mocha, badly parched, will be inferior to the greenest Rio, well manipulated. To do justice to any grain chosen, a revolving drum or "shell" parcher is indispensable. The cost of such an implement is promptly reimbursed by the saving in raw material consequent upon the uniform availability of the entire grain, no part of which is either left raw, or charred, as in pan-parching.

When the quality of the grain is fine, it should be parched quickly over a bright, flaming fire, which must be allowed to subside as soon as a lively crackling of the grains announces that they have received nearly as much heat as will bring them to the proper point without more heating—though in this respect, the quantity worked upon, as well as the weight of the parcher cause great differences. Now the grains must be closely watched, and at the first trace of "sweat" making its appearance, empty out upon a sheet of paper and spread in order to cool them as rapidly as possible. Whenever left to cool in mass, the interior portions are sure to be overdone. Nothing can be gained by cooling in the closed parcher—much more aroma is lost in slow cooling

than by exposure to the air, and the proper point is sure to be missed.

When we have nothing better than dark green, small grained Rio coffee, a passable beverage may be obtained when the parching is done slowly, and carried rather farther than with better or older coffees. The parched grains should be kept *whole*, in a tight can, and ground only as required for use. Nothing short of air-tight sealing will prevent ground coffee from becoming stale very rapidly.

In order to get the benefit of whatever strength or aroma the grains may possess, it is indispensable that they should be ground *fine*, i. e., somewhat like corn meal. Unless this is done, a large part remains untouched, and therefore unextracted by the hot water, and a correspondingly larger quantity must be used to obtain the same strength. If a housekeeper cannot make clear coffee without wasting half of the substance, she—ought to learn better!

Parched coffee contains two classes of ingredients which are extracted by hot water, viz: the *volatile aroma*, and the *fixed*, bitter, astringent and coloring matters.

The first gives the "coffee-taste"; it passes into the water very readily, and *sooner* than the others, which, as the extraction progresses, gradually modify the taste of the volatile principle. Some persons prefer to get *all* that the water *can* dissolve, while others like to have the aroma as pure as possible, and therefore allow the water to remain on the grounds only a short time. The

latter class adhere to "drip-coffee," the former to "boiled coffee," or, when a little more particular, to the "Old dominion coffee-pot" and its congeners.

To actually *boil* coffee, as but too many do, is a wretched practice. The volatile aroma—the best part of the whole—thus inevitably passes off, partially or wholly, with the steam; and the consumer grasps the shadow—the color and tan—in lieu of the substance. But when the coffee-pot is kept nearly at the "singing" point, and well covered, little or no aroma can pass off, while yet the extraction progresses perfectly, and the grounds can settle quietly. Better coffee can thus be made in a pint-cup in camp, than is drank in many a stately mansion. The "Old Dominion" coffee-pot allows of boiling without loss of steam; but if the aroma is thus prevented from escaping, it gets so completely wrapped up in the extract of fixed matters, that it is here also in a great measure lost to the taste. The "Old Dominion" coffee has rather too much body for its spirit, and is always turbid.

"Drip-coffee" is generally the best, as combining in a due proportion, both the volatile and the fixed principles of the parched grain. But its filtration is a constant source, either of trouble, or expense. Trouble, when the grounds are sufficiently fine to be well extracted by the water, and to clog the filter; expense, when ground coarsely, so that the lack of fineness must be made up by increased quantity, when a beverage of certain strengths wanted.

Various devices have been resorted to in order to remedy these inconveniences, the leading idea being to accelerate the "dripping" by pressure from above. For neatness and comfort, as well as the facility with which every taste may be suited in its product, nothing can well surpass the "Automatic Coffee-cup," in which the coffee is filtered by atmospheric pressure against a vacuum made by means of steam, after remaining to extract the grounds for any length of time which the operator may prefer. Not the smallest boon conferred upon coffee-drinkers by this machine is, that the scene is altogether removed from the kitchen to the breakfast-table, where any one disposed to grumble, may suit himself to a nicety, while, also, accommodating everybody else. A gallon of alcohol per annum is all that need be consumed in the small lamp, by means of which the vacuum is made, and the coffee may be kept hot. For, once cooled, no known process can restore the aroma of coffee—it becomes a nuisance; and not a small part of the more detestable varieties which cooks impose upon their victims, owe their peculiar twang to insufficient cleansing of coffee-pots, or a partial warming up of the previous day's residues.

It is hardly necessary to mention, that the water used in coffee-making, should always be as near as possible to the boiling point. There is little choice between coffee made with lukewarm water, and that from which, by thorough boiling, the aroma has been diligently driven off, leaving a lye of tan and dye. To

those relishing a beverage of the latter description, can realize a great economy by utilizing the grounds from which "drip-coffee" has been made by somebody else; unless gouters, rye, or chicory should be preferred. *Suum cinque!*

◆◆◆◆◆  
**The only Reliable Nursery.**

MR. EDITOR.—*The only Reliable Nursery in the S. W.*, as heading the advertisement of Wm. Cunningham, Summit, Miss., is so absurd and ridiculous, that none but a Don Quixote would be silly enough to attack it. As I had barely got on the trail, before I was blown off, there is nothing personal to me, but where such men as Langdon, Gaines, Redmond, Swasey and dozens of others in Tennessee etc., are to be found, it looks to me, as old as I am, as sheer impudence, thus to thrust himself on an intelligent community. We would only ask to be equal, and if others assigned us chief among equals, it would gratify our vanity, but this "*only reliable*"—well it is of the funny order of Gen. McMakin, "the best in the world." I suppose Mr. Cunningham meant it as fun and not to reflect on such as Geo. S. Gaines, 76 years old, C. C. Langdon and others.

*Ang body hurt?*

◆◆◆◆◆  
**Sweet Oranges in Livingston Parish.**

ED. GULF STATES:

I have just been presented with a bunch of oranges, which I think worth your notice. They are of the sweet kind, and are now fully ripe. They were grown in the open

air, on the plantation of Joseph K. Davidson, Esq., near the mouth of the river Amite.

The bunch consists of eight oranges, all in juxtaposition, and they have all grown on one twig which was cut from one out of several trees that have, for many years, there been bearing profusely.

In the long diameter the bunch is about nine inches, and in the opposite diameter about one inch less.

I am told that the oranges—although enough in all reason, are neither so *large* nor so *sweet* as they usually are—a fact to which I myself can bear witness; nevertheless this bunch still weighs within one ounce of three pounds and a half. The oranges on this bunch, from the small space within which they are crowded, are necessarily somewhat flattened at the places where they come in contact with each other.

The *sweet* orange tree is less hardy than the *sour*, it is true, but still, wherever placed at the southern end of a dwelling-house, and alongside of the chimney—on the southern borders of this parish at least—bears remarkably well. Why cannot we have more of those trees?  
 November 1869. G. C.

◆◆◆◆◆  
 [For the Gulf States.

**To the Merchants of New Orleans.**

◆◆◆◆◆  
 GENTLEMEN:

The writer of this has been a trader to New Orleans since 1830, procuring most of supplies for self and family and sending his crops there for sale.

Will you permit a word from an old laborer? Upon the land holder and land cultivator you must depend for your "daily bread." Why not put immediately before them the information that you have such articles as they need, instead of putting it in political and mercantile papers?

The writer has only the interest in the *Gulf States* that a citizen should have, and therefore you cannot insinuate self-interest "prompts to this."

By your patronage and your help this paper sent forth by the enterprise of a few, can reach 5 or 10,000 families, and 20 to 50,000 people, whereas the political and mercantile papers of New Orleans do not reach the one-fourth of those who use your goods—farming wares.

Let 1000 subscribers from New Orleans be sent in and the cash; fill the extra pages with advertisements, and you will be paid tenfold any other outlay.

AN X PLANTER.

*Pike County, Miss.*

[For the Gulf States.

**Every Calling has its Peculiar Meaning  
for Words.**

The Agriculturist says, *a soil is heavy* because it is difficult to work, whereas the chemist knows sand is heaviest, tho' lightest to work.

The farmer talks of "*shucking*," "*husking*" corn, when he means to unshuck or unhusk—take the shuck from the grain.

The "*baulk*," not box, is the unplowed land,—when the ridge is formed of 3 or 4 furrows—between

these ridges; the ridges being properly made by running around the centre furrow, "baulks" then broken out by turning earth to each ridge.

"*Earthing*" or "*dirting*" the growing crop, is turning the earth to the crop, with turn-plow, shovel, bull-tongue, sweep, or a cultivator having a tooth next to the crop suited.

"*Topping Cotton*," is taking off a portion of the main stems at top, generally "dark of the moon," in July or August.

"*Pulling Fodder*," is stripping off the green blades from corn to make the *Fodder*.

"*Sub-soiling*" is loosening up the soil below the top soil, by a plow of peculiar construction, following in furrows of a turning plow.

"*Planting*," "*seeding*," "*sowing*," words applied to putting grain or plants in the earth or on top for a crop.

"*Re-planting*," planting the land over, first planting having failed, or in part; sometimes only missing places.

"*Trans-planting*," the setting out plants, as cabbage, etc., or corn when stand not perfect, instead of "re-planting" grains.

"*Flushing*," applied to plowing land in large lands—sometimes a field is "*flushed*" by running round the field with plow until all broken out—sometimes in 40, 60, 100 feet lands.

"*Backing furrows*," as when land is flushed, one or two furrows are "*turned back*" to fill up the water-furrow between lands—or when the middles of cotton rows have furrows lapped over the grass, to

smother up. A means of killing grass when over cropped, or a badly managed crop.

"Water furrow," the open furrow between ridges, serving as drains.

"*Draining land*," removing stagnant and surplus water from surface or under-surface.

"Under-drains," is a mode practiced by Greeks and Romans, and those of later years, for over two hundred years, to relieve land of surplus water, by use of brush, straw, rock, wood or tile, and the ditch filled up with the earth and cultivated over as any part of the field; sometimes turned "*secret drains*;" and has been practiced in England for full one hundred years with the "mole-plow," of which the subsoil plow is an imitation, as the "sweep" is of the better implement, the "Horse Hoe."

R. E. BEL.

The celebrated farmer, Jno. Johnston, near Geneva, N. Y., who came from Scotland about forty years ago a poor man, but with an indomitable will, has made a name and a fortune worthy of imitation, and who has done more towards improving land, than any man of these United States; says he never saw one hundred acres on any farm but what part of it could be made to pay from underdraining. He underdrained land that his neighbors thought was dry, and yet one or two crops paid for cost from the improved crop.

Who in all cottondom dares to try ten acres, not to cost over twenty or thirty dollars per acre, and when

done, done for one hundred years! Make a hole three feet deep, if water rises in twelve hours, draining will pay.

R. E. B.

#### The Culture of Broom-Corn—Its Comparative Yield, etc.

Our friend, V. B. Mass, of the "Fire-Fly Broom Factory," 79 Magazine street, has kindly furnished us with hints on the above subject which we append below as of interest to our farmers. Mr. M. having had several years experience in the culture of Broom-Corn in Mississippi and Louisiana., speaks advisedly on the subject, and we therefore recommend his article to our readers:

The ground should be prepared for Broom-corn, the same as for Indian corn, and planted as early in the spring as the frost will admit, and can be planted in hills or drills. If planted in the former, the furrows should be from three to three-and-a-half feet apart for bottom land. If planted in pine-woods land, the furrows will do better four feet apart. The seed (from five to six left standing,) should be about two feet apart. If in drills, can be scraped out the same as cotton, leaving one stalk the width of a cotton-hoe, and should be attended up to the last plowing, same as Indian corn. The comparative yield of this article is from fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds in bottom land. Pine-woods lands produce from one thousand to fifteen hundred pounds per acre. One hand can attend from fifteen to twenty acres. When the corn is

about maturing, it should be attended more carefully, by going through it and bending it down. After it has grown out of the blade half-way, it should be bent down between the second and third joints forming an arch, thereby facilitating the cutting. After it has been turned down a day or two, it is better to go through it and cut what has been turned down, so that it may not remain in the field to ripen and turn red. Broom-corn should be cut in the milk. If left to get too far out of the blade, the brush will naturally, from the weight of the seed, bend over. By cutting it a day or two after it has been turned down, the young corn (suckers) branch out from the main stalk, which will be more than equal to the first crop. If planted too far apart, or too few in a hill, the corn will be long and coarse. If planted too close, it will be to the contrary, small and short brush. In the curing of broom-corn, it should be spread in thin layers under a shed or house, not suffering it to be exposed to the sun or wet weather. Twenty-four hours spread out under a shed where the air circulates freely, will be sufficient to cure it. It can then be laid in bulk until the entire crop can be gathered. The seed can be taken off by means of a threshing machine with the cogs reversed, putting the brush part in and drawing it out, or a more simple mode can be adopted the common curry-comb can be used with great success, though I understand that machines are made for cleaning off the seed. Broom-corn cut in the milk, or in its green

state, is worth from one to two hundred dollars per ton more than that left to remain in the field until it is thoroughly ripe, and of a red color. For the past twelve months broom-corn has met with ready sale. That of a green color selling from three hundred to four hundred dollars per ton. That of a yellow color from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton; that of a red color ranging from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The stalks should be cut from the brush, about six inches in length. When it is thoroughly dry and the seed taken off, it can be baled up in the cotton press by putting two or three strips of wood on the narrow part of the bale to make the ties or rope more secure. If put up before it is dry, it will sweat and get mouldy, and in consequence thereof, will turn black. The seed makes excellent food for stock of all kinds, horses, mules, cows, hogs, and chickens. If the seed is left to mature, bread or cakes can be made out of it, as I can refer to parties who have eaten bread made of the broom-corn seed meal.

V. B. MASS.

**SPRUCE UP.**—If you get a moment to spare, spruce up; put that gate on its hinges; put a little paint on the picket fence you built last year, trim up about your door yard—make it cozy and inviting. Don't say can't find time to attend to these things. The fact is, you have no right to be slovenly. Your wife and children will be happier, your farm will sell for more money in the market and will be worth more to you at home, if you devote an odd hour now and then to sprucing up.

[*The Household.*]

## Editor's Sanctum.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY, 1870.


*Labor et Perseverentia omnia vincent.*


### ADVERTISING RATES.


ONE SQUARE OCCUPIES ONE INCH IN SPACE.

No. Sqs.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
1	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$10.00
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3	6.00	9.00	12.00	18.00	30.00
4	8.00	12.00	16.00	24.00	40.00
5	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
6	12.00	18.00	24.00	36.00	60.00
7	14.00	21.00	28.00	42.00	70.00
8	16.00	24.00	32.00	48.00	80.00
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"SPECIAL NOTICES" double the above rates.

 Bills due on First Insertion of Advertisement.

 THE GULF STATES is issued by the twenty-fifth of each month preceding the one for which it is published.

 All communications, and all letters relating to the business of the office, should be addressed to THE GULF STATES, New Orleans, La.

### "THE GULF STATES."

We are somewhat at a loss to know how, most gracefully, to introduce our old readers,—the readers of the *Southern Ruralist*, published at Tangipahoa, La.,—to its successor, THE GULF STATES, published in New Orleans. They would doubtless like some explanation: The reasons for the change of name are numerous and potent. Our new name is more easily written, more easily read, more easily pronounced, especially by those who have thick tongues. It may be that our old name has become endeared to some of our readers, who have journeyed

with us from the beginning. If so, we trust they will still cherish its pleasant memories, forgetting all its foibles and short-comings, while we endeavor, with renewed energies and increased facilities, to make them love our new name more.

While the name, "Ruralist," is more suggestive of the cause we advocate, we still think, under the circumstances, the name GULF STATES more appropriate. It is at least, as the title of a periodical, new and original. Occupying as we do, a central position in that vast and fertile region lying between St. Augustine, Fla., and the Rio Grande, embracing the five States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, all bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and all having a remarkable similarity of climate, soil and productions, we can conceive of no name more appropriate for a periodical, devoted to the Agricultural and Horticultural progress and improvement of these great and growing States, than the one we have adopted. It may be that "there is nothing in a name." The author of the proverb, however, did not believe it. Else, why was he so choice and happy in the selection of the names of his *dramatis personæ*? Nor do we believe it. We know there *is* something in a name, and hence we have changed the name, "The Southern Ruralist," to "THE GULF STATES."

We do not forget, however, the more important and sacred truth—"by their fruits shall ye know them." It is the intrinsic merits of our paper that must ultimately win its way to the confidence and sup-

port of the denizens of the soil. We would not have it otherwise. We are devout in our labors for the development of the resources of our section. A proper development of all these resources would at once make our Southern States the most lovely and independent and inviting portion of earth. We have but an inadequate conception of the powers and capacities of our States under judicious culture. A more generous soil was never exposed to a genial sun than abounds on the Gulf slope. All that is needed is labor and perseverance, directed by Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical intelligence; and our Southern country can be made to blossom as the rose, and our people to rejoice in a prosperity, wealth and luxury that they have never known before. It is for this boon that we labor in behalf of our oppressed people, and it is by our efficiency in this noble cause that we wish to stand or fall. If we do yeoman's service, we feel assured that a generous, appreciative public will give us a hearty welcome and a liberal support, and our name "GULF STATES," will become a household word throughout this goodly land. If we fail in this, our name, however beautiful and appropriate, cannot sustain us.

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Our "Associate."

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D. REDMOND, Esq., (former Editor and Publisher of the *Southern Cultivator*, of Georgia,) has permanently settled at Pass Christian, Miss., and entered upon the cultivation of the various fruits and fruit-

trees, for which that mild and pleasant coast is so well adapted. He brings to his new field of labor a long and ripe experience in this attractive and profitable pursuit, and the same untiring energy which enabled him to keep the "*Cultivator*" afloat during the whole of the late war, the only purely Agricultural paper south of the Potomac, which lived through that "sea of trouble," and still successfully survives, (in other able hands,) doing our cause "yeoman's service."

Mr. REDMOND writes us that good fruit lands may now be purchased very reasonably along the Mississippi Sea Coast, and healthy localities particularly adapted to the *Orange*, the *Scuppernong* and other grapes, the *Fig*, and the *Pecan* tree. *Apples*, (especially the early varieties,) *Peaches* and *Pears*, also succeed perfectly, in suitable localities, with proper care and culture; and the "*New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad*" will soon afford all desirable market facilities, and open up to the farmer and fruit-grower a valuable and attractive portion of our Gulf shore—the sea margin of which has heretofore only been known to the summer tourist and pleasure-seeker.

It affords us great satisfaction to secure the able assistance of Bro. REDMOND in the conduct of the "GULF STATES,"—a satisfaction that we feel assured will be shared by our numerous readers, who will profit by the many suggestions and interesting articles from his widely known and practiced pen.

E. F. R., *Editor*.



DR. M. W. PHILIPS.—This veteran agriculturist is about to leave the State of Mississippi, a home that he has adorned for nearly forty years past, to reside in Memphis, Tenn., in order that he may give his entire energies to that valuable agricultural monthly, the *Southern Farmer*, which is rapidly growing in the public favor under the editorial management of our good friend.

The Doctor writes us that he has a valuable assortment of nursery stock, which he is anxious to dispose of before his departure, and liberal bargains can now be had by addressing him at Chatawa, Miss., before he takes his leave.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.—We are again under obligations to Gen. Capron, the model head of the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington, for a copy of his report for the year 1868. The work is full of interest to the husbandman, as showing the progress that is being made in systematic agriculture, and the vast room that still exists for improvement in this direction. There is much of the report that we would be glad to transfer to our columns; but must defer doing so for the present.

Accompanying the report is a beautiful lithographic representation of the building and grounds of the department. "The new building of department is one hundred and seventy feet long by sixty-one feet deep, and consists of a finished basement, three full stories, and mansard roof. Designed in the *renaissance* style of architecture, the front presents a centre-building with

main entrance, flanked by two projecting wings. The material is pressed brick, with brown stone base, belts, trimmings and cornices." The space in front of the building "is laid out as a strictly geometrical flower garden." The plant houses, including a range of glass structures covering an area of nine thousand six hundred square feet, are west of the department. Altogether the picture is one of striking beauty and elegance. It is an encouraging feature showing, that this department is beginning to attract something more of the attention of the Government than heretofore, and we trust that its importance to the country will yet be fully appreciated by the powers at Washington. We are glad to know that the right man is at the head of this Department, and trust he may grow old in his position.

"THE FARMER PAYS FOR ALL."  
—This prominent truth is most exquisitely illustrated in an engraving sent us by the *Prairie Farmer*, a sterling agricultural weekly published at Chicago, Ill. Surrounding the picture is represented the Soldier, the Railway Manager, the Physician, the Lawyer, the Legislator, the Trader and the Preacher, with their several declarations that they "Fight," "Carry," "Prescribe," "Plead," "Legislate," "Trade," "Preach, for all," while the centre is adorned by a sturdy farmer, with coat off, sleeves rolled up, collar open, and foot on spade, uttering the potent and undeniable truth, "and I pay for all!" This beautiful picture is sent free to all who get up clubs for the *Prairie Farmer*.

**AMERICAN FINANCES.**—The *Shipping Gazette* has an editorial on American finances. It thinks a return to specie payment can soon be effected in the United States, and that no debtor class will suffer by it. The South is generally well supplied with cash. Southern buyers are the mainstay of the northern market. They usually purchase in gold and have their crops behind them. The South now raises grain for her own requirements. She is in a position to resume specie payments when less favored sections of the country can co-operate. Gold prices for cotton will favor this.

**THE CHINESE.**—The *New Orleans Times* says that 138,586 Chinese have reached California. These are thus accounted for by the companies: Returned 37,323; dead, 10,426; remaining in the State, 41,000; and the rest have gone into other States.

**GEORGIA ORANGES.**—The *Savannah Republican*, of a late date, says:

"We had sent to our office yesterday, for inspection, a splendid specimen of Georgia productions in the shape of a cluster of twenty-two fine, well-developed and fully matured oranges, all attached to a small branch or tree. They are from a grove a few miles up the river, and are destined for the Fair now progressing at Armory Hill, under the auspices of the ladies of St. John's Episcopal Church."

☛ Dr. R. I. Draughton, of Claiborne, Alabama, has invented a cotton cultivator which it is claimed, "chops" out and simultaneously cultivates from twelve to fifteen acres of cotton plants a day, with two horses.

**EMIGRATION SOUTHWARD.**—The flow of emigration from the Carolinas and Alabama Texas-ward continues with increasing volume. We hear that eleven hundred wagons passed Shreveport a few days ago, carrying families, supplies, agricultural implements and all the materials to open new farms in the great Empire State of the South. Three or four hundred of these emigrants are brought over daily by Morgan's Mobile line. At this rate Texas will soon become the most populous and powerful of the Southern States. It is a consolation to know that there is little danger of starvation or even suffering in the new State. The millions of cattle which roam their prairies will afford ample subsistence and nourishment to the hardy settlers until they get their farms into a self-supporting condition.

This enormous influx of population into Texas ought to admonish and stimulate our people to a greater interest and more vigorous efforts in behalf of a railroad connection with Texas. This ought to be the prime and most earnest purpose of our capitalists, property holders, and of all who are interested in the prosperity of New Orleans. At every sacrifice we ought to push forward a road to Texas, and make this city the depot and mart of the vast business which in a very few years will spring up from the immense exportation and importation that will be created by the development of the rich soil and the various productions of this State. New Orleans could better afford to lose the trade of all the other States to the North than that which Texas will require a few years hence. If, with all our natural advantages we do lose it, the responsibility will attach to our own property-holders and capitalists.—*N. O. Times*, Dec. 14.

☛ "The influence of electricity in ripening apples, pears and other fruits, has been shown by M. Blon-

deau, of the French Academy of Sciences. Not only did they grow up quicker, but more hardy and vigorous."

Will our French *savan* inform us how this powerful agent may be cheaply and conveniently applied?

**SMALL POX**—We catch eagerly at any possible remedy for this terrible disease, now so prevalent, and re-publish the following with considerable confidence:

"A great discovery is said to have been recently made by a surgeon of the British army in China, in the way of an effectual remedy for small pox. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartartic ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, and is regarded as a perfect cure."

**SOCIALISM** is not, happily, a Southern "*ism*," and we take very little interest in the matter; but one of our exchanges says:

"J. H. Noyes, of the Oneida (N. Y.) Community, has had in preparation for the last year, a volume on "American Socialisms," which is now in type, and will soon be published. It is a volume of six hundred and fifty pages, and is said to contain a full history of the socialistic experiments in the United States for the last forty years.

☞ All Post-masters, and others who feel an interest in the prosperity of the South, are specially requested to act as agents for the "GULF STATES."

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☞ We are indebted to Mr. H. H. TATEM, Secretary of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati, for semi-annual report of the officers of said Board, including report and statistical exhibit of the Committee on Manufactures,—for the commercial year ending March 31st, 1869. This report is a compendium of statistical information, showing the immense resources and gigantic proportions of that young, but growing city.

EXCHANGE PAPERS, MAGAZINES, ETC., heretofore sent to "*Southern Ruralist*," Tangipahoa, La., should now be directed to GULF STATES, New Orleans, La.

☞ SPECIMEN NUMBERS of the "GULF STATES" mailed free to any address; and all friends of Southern progress are requested to aid in giving our magazine the most extensive circulation.

COMMUNICATIONS on all subjects relating to Planting, Farming, Fruit Growing, Stock-raising, Domestic Economy, Improved Rural Implements and Machinery, etc., earnestly solicited. All articles must be received by the 10th of the month preceding the date of publication.

☞ We desire to remind the husbandman that this is his Magazine as well as ours, and he must help to sustain it.

what it is now. The few settlers that inhabited the country lying along the present line of the road beyond the lakes and below Crystal Springs were behind the age. Their mail facilities were few and unreliable; their markets were distant and difficult of access; their intercourse with the balance of mankind was rare and brief. The more thrifty and enterprising neighbor who had made the pilgrimage to New Orleans was looked upon as a savan—one who had traveled. And this was the condition of the country—now within three to six hours' run of New Orleans—twenty years ago, "before taking," as the medicine man would say.

What is now the condition of this same region. Towns, even cities now mark the stopping places on the road. Churches and school-houses—seminaries and academies, lodges, printing offices, factories and machine shops—in fact all the paraphernalia of progressive civilization, adorn this section, but recently so barren and abandoned. This is not all. The pine forests have given place to smiling fertile fields, under the hand of skilled husbandry. The whole line of the road is dotted—in many places lined with flourishing farms, and gardens, and orchards, and nurseries, all adorned with residences and country seats, the home of intelligence and comfort and luxury. This is "after taking."

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### The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

The history of this Road furnishes a logic of facts, as to the advantages of such improvements, far more potent than all the railroad speeches and newspaper articles that we have ever listened to or read. To appreciate the advantages fully, however, we should have some idea of the condition of the country previous to the building of the road. At the time the enterprise was set on foot, the line of road was perhaps as uninviting to civilization as any that could have been selected. After leaving the suburbs of this city, a stretch of near fifty miles was innocent of human habitation, or other evidence of civilized industry. Indeed the greater portion was covered by the waters and swamps of Mauripas and Pontchartrain, and inhabited, most populously, by mosquitos, aligators and kindred animals, with a splendid prospect for their continuing masters of the situation. From the lake swamp to Crystal Springs, more than a hundred miles, the survey ran through the poorest pine region of Louisiana and Mississippi, relieved only by intervening small bodies of productive lands bordering on the streams, and uninhabited except at long intervals. In this region of one hundred miles in length, there was perhaps not exceeding thirty settlements within sight of the line of the road. From Crystal Springs to Canton the character of the country was much better; but in appearance, at least an age behind

what it is now. The few settlers that inhabited the country lying along the present line of the road beyond the lakes and below Crystal Springs were behind the age. Their mail facilities were few and unreliable; their markets were distant and difficult of access; their intercourse with the balance of mankind was rare and brief. The more thrifty and enterprising neighbor who had made the pilgrimage to New Orleans was looked upon as a savan—one who had traveled. And this was the condition of the country—now within three to six hours' run of New Orleans—twenty years ago, "before taking," as the medicine man would say.


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The road has been running through to Canton since 1856—fourteen years. Four years of this time was worse than lost to the progress of the country. If, then,

ten years has made such wonderful strides in building up the section under consideration, what may we expect from the next ten years! With the past experience before us, it would seem almost impossible to make an extravagant prediction as to the work of the future. We have no doubt that in ten years from this time, the whole line of the road from New Orleans to Canton, with the exception of the lake swamp—a distance of 206 miles—will be one continuous village, and all suburban and auxiliary to this great city. It will then tax the energies of a double track to accommodate the demands of the increased trade and travel of the road.


It is but fair to presume that other roads are doing equally well for the sections through which they run. If so, the completion of the roads now in process of construction, the termini of which will be here, is fraught with an importance to the growth and prosperity of New Orleans beyond our most sanguine conception.

**HEAVY BEEF.**—Col. Brutus Clay, near Paris, Ky., recently shipped two oxen to Mobile, the united weight of which was a fraction over *seven thousand* pounds! It is supposed that our neighbors had sumptuous Christmas dinners of beef in all its modes, as this was the purpose for which these bovine monsters had been provided.

 Self-will is so ardent and active, that it will break a world to pieces to make a stool to sit on.

**NEW GRAPES.**—The State Horticultural Society of Ohio, at their meeting held December first, reported favorably on the Eumelan, a new grape sent out first by Dr. C. W. Grant, of Iona, N. Y., and by his successors, Hasbrouck & Bushnell. It is, says the Society, a rampant grower; leaves strong and healthy; excels the Iona in quality, ripening with the Hartford. It is of the best of the black grapes—so regarded by those of the Society who have fruited it. We are glad to hear so favorable a report of this new variety, as the experience of the past two or three years admonish grape-growers that they had better be on the *qui vive* for a successor to the Concord, which promises to follow in the wake of its predecessor the Catawba. The Eumelan has not yet been fruited in the South so far as we have heard. The Martha, or White Concord, also maintained its reputation with the Society. This is a seedling of the Concord of some years standing, and is succeeding well thus far, wherever tried. It is a white grape, about a week earlier than the Concord, and commands a good price in the market. These grapes brought fifty cents per pound in the Philadelphia market last season.

**THANKS.**—The President and managers of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad have very generously extended facilities to us in our enterprise, which we appreciate duly and for which they have our grateful acknowledgments.

 Handsome apples are sometimes sour.

## Answers to Inquiries.

**JERSEY CATTLE.**—A. H.—We notice an importation to this port, (New Orleans,) recently by WHEELER, SHEPHERD & Co., 12 Union street. Have any of our readers given the Jerseys a fair trial, and with what result?

**LIVE OAK, (*Quercus Sempervirens*.)**—H.—Grows readily from seed, planted in a mixture of sand and vegetable mold. The acorns may be obtained plentifully on the Gulf coast.

**NAVEL ORANGE.**—M. E. R.—We have never seen this highly-lauded fruit, and do not think it is cultivated to any extent in this country. Major REMBERT, of Drayton Island, St. John's River, East Florida, may have trees of it. It is thus described by an American officer who visited Bahai, in Brazil: "Near by was a fine plantation \* \* \* with an orange grove, said to be the finest in South America, producing the variety known as the Navel Orange—so called from a little protuberance in the rind, containing the seed. The pulp of the orange is solid throughout, and deliciously sweet. No variety so fine finds its way to the Northern markets." What shipping-merchant, trading to Bahai, will procure for us a few trees, or some of the fruit of this fine orange, so that we may propagate and disseminate it among our Coast and Gulf planters?

**MILLET.**—B.—The head of seed sent us is the variety popularly known as "Hungarian Grass." We consider the "Egyptian Millet" far superior as a green forage.

**CALESTOGA COGNAC.**—P. L. A.—This is a California Brandy, and its venders offer it as a pure distillation from the grape. It is probably a safer article than most of the so-called French Cognac now in market.

**RURAL SOUTHERNER.**—A. J. P.—No complete files of the "Southerner" can now be supplied. Preserve your copies of "GULF STATES" until close of the year, and we will make arrangements to have them bound for you, neatly and reasonably.

**ORCHARD FENCE.**—W. T. W.—Your orchard should be defended by a *Hedge*, not a fence. The evergreen, *Macartney Rose*, is our favorite Southern hedge plant; and we will give you an article on the proper mode of planting, etc., in a future number of "GULF STATES." Let the *Osage Orange* alone, severely. It will not do for this latitude. It is a *tree*, here, not a hedge-plant; and once fairly started, you can never keep it in bounds, or get rid of it.

**PLUMS.**—B.—The "two or three best," we should name—Columbia, "Wild Goose," and Mogul, or Morocco, for *this* climate; but we do not recommend planting this fruit very largely.

**VINDEX.**—Your article is only admissable in our advertising pages.

**PAULO.**—Thanks for the list of subscribers. The article you desire shall appear at an early day. Please send the proceedings of the Club, when you deem them of sufficient interest.



### Sugar-Cane Juice--Purification--New Process, etc.

We find the following article of interest in the *Assumption Pioneer*, and ask for additional information respecting the process of Mr. VOYLE. Our columns are always open for dissemination of new facts; and we desire the experience of all *practical men* in the Gulf States, on every useful and economical invention:

"For many years it has been a great object with us of the sugar region of Louisiana to introduce or adopt some plan by which the greatest advantage could be derived from the product of our fields. Year after year has rolled on, and still, on this subject, comparatively little has been attained. Sulphur is now extensively used; but it would be difficult to find five sugar-makers to agree as to one particular sulphur machine. The fact of it is that (to say the least) each individual is the inventor of his sulphur apparatus. From this state of things naturally results that everybody experiments as if he was the one about to discover the great secret. Thus it is that many planters have undergone heavy losses from the irregularity of operation of sulphur machines.

In our last issue we mentioned the name of a gentleman who has directed his whole attention to this subject, and who, for years, has been engaged in the study of the sugar cane.

Mr. Joseph Voyle, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., is a noted chemist, and the conclusion he has arrived at is, beyond a doubt, what is needed by our planters. It is with pleasure that we see the efforts of this gentleman crowned with success.

We have had the pleasure of seeing samples of sugar made by this new process, invented by Mr. Voyle. We find it in every way equal to the best, and superior to much of the sugar made by sulphur

or bi-sulphate. In this process, the impurities are not bleached and then left in juice; but the juice is thoroughly purged of all foreign matter, and then is left clear and white. This may be done either in the juice boxes or in the kettles, as may be most convenient. We have also seen the juice after defecation; it was perfectly clear and white. This juice having been cleansed has no longer any fermenting properties, and can be boiled into sugar several days after being in the boxes.

The sample of sugar presented to us was a first trial, and the inventor is confident that it is not the best that can be done by his process, which is cheap, certain and simple. It is the result of a chemical research into the nature of the impurities of the saccharine liquid, to be removed before boiling into sugar.

No injurious material of any kind is used; the impurities are coagulated and then either precipitated or brought to the surface as may be most convenient. We regard it as simply the old line process, improved, retaining all its advantages with more of its objections."

HOW TURPENTINE IS MADE.—A correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing from Wilmington, N. C., where he had been attending the Cape Fear Agricultural Exhibition, says:

A new invention for making turpentine claimed attention. The process seems to consist of charring pine wood in a retort, and the production from a cord of wood is said to be ten gallons of turpentine, worth \$5; 80 gallons of oil, \$28; 15 gallons of black varnish, \$7 50; 100 gallons wood acid, \$5; and 40 bushels of charcoal, besides a considerable inflammable gas; but besides this the product has a market value of \$48 50; all of which is obtained at a cost for wood

and labor of \$10. This is a Wilmington invention, and it will be seen to have wonderful claims. Of course people will think it has a Yankee look, but it must be remembered that since the war Southern men have been turning into Yankees, and they make sharp ones.

[Send one of those machines down this way! We have *heard* of it for some years past, but have never been able to *see* it. It has, indeed, "wonderful claims"—too "wonderful," we fear, ever to be realized.—EDS. GULF STATES.]

✎ Hon. LEVI STOCKBRIDGE, of Amherst, Mass., has pronounced a disease which has appeared in the towns of Great Barrington and Egremont, in that State, to be the Texas cattle disease. About twenty head of cattle and several horses have died up to November 3d.

We presume that it will scarcely be pretended that this has resulted from the driving of Texas cattle through the State. The history of this furor against the Texas cattle trade and Texas competition in the beef markets of the country, is perfectly wonderful. The reports of the Missouri, Illinois and Indiana correspondents to the Department of Agriculture on the subject read very much like the testimony that convicted persons of witchcraft in Massachusetts in early days. Filthy lucre and a desire to monopolize the cattle business, keeping out the formidable competition of Texas has too much to do in this matter.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE AT NEW ORLEANS.—The N. O. *Times* of Dec. 12 says: The columns of our paper during the last week under this head ought to afford no little relief and satisfaction to those of our readers who were becoming despondent about the trade of this season. They exhibit enormous receipts of the various products of this rich valley. It would be too great a labor to set forth in full the amounts

of these receipts. They embrace enough stuff to give great life to business, and illustrate the great advantages possessed and enjoyed by our city in this magnificent vehicle of trade and intercommunication. We regret to perceive from these receipts that our great staples of sugar and cotton linger behind those of last year. Cotton is nearly ten thousand bales less, and sugar considerably less than the amounts received up to the same date of last season. In both cases the falling off is due to the same cause—the inadequacy and unreliableness of the labor. It is becoming now pretty well understood that the yield of these two staples will not exceed that of last year.

BRAIN WORK AND MANUAL LABOR.—There is a volume of reason and truth in the following from the *Herald of Health*, which we commend to our readers:

The worker with his brains would love brain work more if he had a couple hours hard work to do every day. If such persons could have their gardens and shops to run to when their heads were tired, they would soon recuperate, and the muscular toil not being in excess would soon be a delight. If, on the other hand, the toiler with the hand could do daily some mental labor, it would add greatly to his happiness. The sharpening of the brain by culture would add effectiveness to the hand. The reason for this, is because man is a composite being. His muscles were not made for non-use more than his brain, and the right use of each is a pleasure and not a pain. After a few generations we shall have what is now the prayer of thousands, more culture for the laboring man, and more physical labor for the cultured man. This will establish a harmony between the two, which will add greatly to the prosperity, happiness, and health of both.

### FORTY THOUSAND CASES OF GOODS

Were shipped from our house in one year, to families, clubs, and merchants, in every part of the country, from Maine to California, amounting in value to over

### ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Our facilities for transmitting this immense business are better than ever before. We have agents in all the principal cities to purchase goods from the Manufacturers, Importers and others, for CASH, and often at an immense sacrifice from the original cost of production. Our stock consists in part of the following goods:

*Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Cottons, Gingham, Dress Goods, Table Linen, Towels, Gloves, Hosiery, Skirts, Corsets, Elegant French and German Fancy Goods, Silver-Plated Ware, Spoons, plated on nickel silver, Dessert Forks, Castors, Britannia Ware, Glass Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Morocco Traveling Bags, Handkerchiefs and Glove Boxes, Gold and Plated Jewelry, etc.*

We have also made arrangements with some of the leading Publishing houses, that will enable us to sell the standard and latest works of popular authors at about one-half the regular price:—such as *Byron, Moore, Burns, Milton and Tennyson's Works*, in full Gilt and Cloth Bindings—and hundreds of others. These and every thing else for

### ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE.

We do not offer a single article of merchandise that can be sold by regular dealers at our price. We do not ask you to buy goods from us unless we can sell them cheaper than you can obtain them in any other way—while the greater part of our goods are sold at about ONE-HALF THE REGULAR RATES.

We want good reliable agents in every part of the country. By employing your spare time to form clubs and sending orders, you can obtain the most liberal commissions, either in *Cash or Merchandise* and all goods sent by us will be as represented, and we guarantee satisfaction to every one dealing with our house.

As the Holidays are coming, we are making special arrangements to supply *every one* who reads our advertisement, with the most handsome and useful Holiday presents that can be thought of or wished for, and to enable them to procure them cheaply and expeditiously, we will give to any one who will become our agent, *One Hundred Free Tickets*, enumerating some of the many different articles from which you can make your selections of Holiday presents.

For returning full clubs from these Free Tickets, accompanied by the cash, we will give the same extra premiums that we now give, just the same as if you had paid ten cents for each one of your tickets. We wish you to understand that not any other firm in the business can compete with us in any way whatever.

As this free ticket is only good for the Holidays, you must send in your orders before the 20th of January, 1870.

In every order amounting to over \$50, accompanied with the cash, the Agent may retain \$2, and in every order over \$100, \$3 may be retained to pay Express charges.

This offer is more especially to assist Agents in the Western and Southern States, but is open to all customers.

### COMMISSIONS.

Agents will be paid ten per cent. in cash or merchandise, when they *fill up their entire club*, for which below we give a partial list of commissions:

FOR AN ORDER OF \$30, from a club of thirty, we will pay the Agent, as commission 28 yds. brown or bleached sheeting, good dress patterns, wool square shawls, French Cassimere pants and vest pattern, fine large white counterpane, etc., or \$3 in cash.

FOR AN ORDER OF \$50, from a club of fifty, we will pay the agent, as commission, 45 yds. sheeting, one pair heavy wool blankets, poplin dress pattern, handsome wool square shawl, suit of all wool French cassimere, or \$5 in cash.

FOR AN ORDER OF \$100, from a club of one hundred, we will pay the Agent, as commission 100 yds. good yard-wide sheeting, coin-silver hunting-case watch, rich long wool shawl, suit of all wool French cassimere, or \$10 in cash.

We do not employ any traveling agents, and customers should not pay money to persons purporting to be our agents, unless personally acquainted.

Send money always by registered letters. For further particulars, send for catalogue.

Nov-7

PARKER & CO.,  
98 and 100 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

**FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT  
HERB, TREE, SHRUB and EVER-  
GREEN SEEDS, WITH DIRECTIONS  
FOR CULTURE, PREPARED BY  
MAIL.**

**The Most Complete and Judicious Assort-  
ment in the Country.**

**Agents Wanted.**

25 Sorts of either for \$1; prepaid by mail.  
Also Small Fruits, Plants, Bulbs, all the  
new Potatoes, etc., prepared by mail. 4  
lbs. Early Rose Potato, prepaid, for \$1.  
Conover's Colossal Asparagus, \$3 per 100;  
\$25 per 1000. prepaid. New Hardy fragrant  
everblooming Japan Honey Suckle, 50 cts.  
each prepaid. True Cape Cod Cranberry,  
for upland or lowland culture, \$1 per 100,  
prepaid, with directions. Priced Catalogue  
to any address, gratis; also trade list.  
Seeds on Commission.

**B. M. WATSON,**

Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse,  
Plymouth, Mass.

Jan-4m

Established in 1842.

#### **The Southern Horticulturist.**

The only publication of its class in the  
Southern States, conducted by a practical  
Horticulturist, who has had twenty years  
of experience in the South. Published at  
Yazoo City, Mississippi, Terms \$2 per an-  
num, in advance—with a premium of \$1  
in Trees and Plants, to each subscriber for  
1870. Address,

**H. A. SWASEY, M. D.,**

Editor and Proprietor,

Yazoo City, Miss

Jan-tf

#### **Imported Fowls for Sale.**

Brutus that will weigh 25 lbs. per pair  
at maturity. Imported by Sanders. Gray  
English Dorkings, imp. White faced Black  
Spanish and Yellow-legged White Leg-  
horns, bred from stock imported in 1866.  
Silver Polands, Hamburgs, etc., Ceynuga  
Ducks that will weigh 28 lbs. per pair,  
California Bronze Turkeys. Prices low.  
Send stamp for large descriptive circular  
and price list. Address,

**A. B. NEILL & Co.,**

Nov-5t

Box 219, New Lisbon, Ohio.

#### **Pure Breed Swine.**

I offer for sale pure Essex, Berkshire  
and Chester White Pigs, and Pigs of a  
premium Berkshire Sow, by my Essex boar,  
a splendid cross. Also, pig by same boar  
from a row of the celebrated cross-breed of  
Robt. W. Scott, of Kentucky, which breed  
is one-half Yorkshire, one-quarter B. d'ford,  
and the other quarter Woburn and Irish  
Grazier, equally. Refer to M. W. Phillips,  
Chatawa, Miss.

Nov-tf

**J. HANDY,**  
Canton, Miss.

**MARSHALL J. SMITH & CO.,**  
**166 Gravier and 17 Union Sts.,**  
**NEW ORLEANS.**

#### **Agents for the Following Fertilizers:**

Bradley's Patent Superphosphate,  
" D B Sea Fowl Guano.  
Patapsco Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate  
Navasa " "  
Stern's Ammoniated Superphosphate.  
Pierre's Superphosphate.  
Dixon's Compound.  
Bone Dust, Salt, Pure Peruvian Guano.

Full information as to the use of the  
above Fertilizers will be furnished on ap-  
plication to us. Price lists are now ready  
and our friends and the public generally  
are invited to give us a call.

Orders for our Fertilizers should be sent  
in as early as possible. Jan-3m

#### **GREGORY'S ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF CHOICE**

#### **GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.**

Having in former years introduced to  
the public the Hubbard Squash, American  
Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth  
Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Brown's  
New Dwarf Marrowfat Peas, Boston Curled  
Lettuce, and other new and valuable Veg-  
etables, with the return of another season I  
am again prepared to supply the public  
with my *warranted* Seeds. My Annual  
Seed Catalogue, containing a list, not only  
of all novelties, but also of the standard  
Vegetables of the Garden, (over one hun-  
dred of which are of my own growing,) will be forwarded gratis to all. Sent to  
customers last year without request.

**JAMES J. H. GREGORY.**

Jan-3m

Marblehead, Mass.

#### **Langdon Nurseries,**

**NEAR MOBILE, ALABAMA.**

We offer for sale the present season, an  
immense stock and complete assortment of  
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grape  
Vines, Small Fruits, Roses, Evergreens,  
Hedge Plants, including 100,000 Pyracan-  
tha, Bedding Plants, Bulbs, etc. All well-  
grown and thrifty, and the fruits of varie-  
ties especially adapted to the South.

A new descriptive catalogue, giving prices  
at retail, with practical directions for plant-  
ing and culture, and also a wholesale price  
list for Nurseymen and Dealers, sent free  
to all applicants. Correspondence solic-  
ited.

Address, **C. C. LANGDON & CO.,**  
Nov-8t **Mobile, Ala.**



**NEW CHOICE 1889.**  
FOR THE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN.

Grass Seeds, field Seeds, Evergreens, Plants, Roses, Dahlias, Verbenas, Gladiolus, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Asparagus, Roots, Early Potatoes, Union Sets, Books, Implements, etc. BREER'S GARDEN CALENDAR, containing full descriptive list of the above, with directions and illustrations, will be mailed on receipt of a postage stamp. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

A wholesale catalogue (for Dealers only) will be mailed on application.

Address, HENRY A. DREER,  
714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Jan-2m

#### Vick's Floral Guide for 1870.

The first edition of one hundred and twenty thousand copies of *Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide*, is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about two hundred fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful Colored Plate—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine BOUQUET OF PHLOXES.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the *Culture of Flowers and Vegetables*.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free with ut application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for *Ten Cents*, which is not half the cost.

Address, JAMES VICK,  
Jan-2m Rochester, N. Y.

#### Listen to the Mocking Bird.

The Prairie Whistler and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the songs of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog; birds, beasts, and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. It is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White, and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere on receipt of 25 cts.; three for 50 cents; \$1 25 per dozen.

F. W. VALENTINE,  
Jy6m Box 372, Jersey City, N. J.

## CHALLENGE Washing Machine.

COSTS BUT

**\$8.00 TO \$10.00.**

And is warranted to wash *easier, quicker and better*, and with *less wear to the clothes*, than any other machine or process. **30,000** sold, and are giving perfect satisfaction.

#### CHALLENGE WRINGER & IRONER,

The best in the world. Warranted to be as good for use, after two years' proper usage, as when new, and assured to work perfectly **TEN** years,

**AS AN IRONER.**—It irons without heat, very rapidly, and will last a life time.

**READ.**—I have sold 500 Challenge Washers in my county, and they are all giving the most perfect satisfaction.

J. F. BARROW,

Hickory, Hartford Co., Md.

I can sell 1000 Challenge Washers and Wringers in my county. Have been offered \$200 for the right (small population—cost him, \$25), but would not take \$400 for it.

A. M. SERVIS, Jeddo City, Iowa.

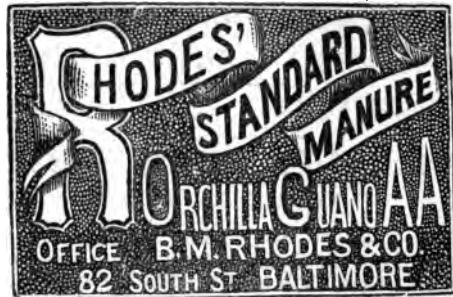
These Machines are a special blessing to suffering female humanity, and every house should have them.—*Lynchburg, Va., Advertiser*, April 21, 1868.

We honestly believe this Washing Machine will be in time the pride of every housekeeper. In combines extraordinary labor and time-saving properties with extreme simplicity of construction.—*Mississippi Index*.

A child can operate it, so simple is it in its construction and operation. It combines more points of excellence than any other machine we have ever seen. We recommend them to those wishing a good machine.—*North-Western Christian Advocate*.

**Agents Wanted Everywhere.**—Agents are making from \$10 to \$50 per day. Send, enclosing stamp, for Circular giving full description and terms, and **1000** recommendations like the above.

S. W. PALMER & CO.,  
Jan-2t Auburn, N. Y.



Central Depot for the South-West


—OF—

**RHODE'S  
Superphosphate of Lime,**

The Standard Manure and Fertilizer,  
**THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE ON THE  
AMERICAN CONTINENT.**

—ALSO OF THE—

**ORCHILLA GUANO.**

 Detailed information furnished on application to the

Sole Agents,

**JENSEN & ROESSEL,**

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

Nos. 102 & 104 Peters (late New Levee),

—AND—

**32 & 34 COMMERCE STREETS'**

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

# MONFAUCON FACTORY, .

WASHINGTON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

**EDWARD D. SEGHERS** .....Proprietor

## BONE BLACK AND BONE FERTILIZERS.

OF ALL KINDS.

Our Ammoniated Superphosphate being made from Bone Phosphate and Anima-Flesh, contains much more ammonia and potash than can be obtained in the ordinary way of treating bones alone with Sulphuric acid. We sell also, a superior article of

**DESSICATED MINCE MEAT, FOR CHICKEN FEED,**  
in which exists a proper quantity of Lime to stimulate the laying of eggs.

### PRICE.

The Ammoniated Superphosphate of Lime, is sold at \$45 per ton, packed in barrels and delivered free of drayage, at the Steamboat Landing or Railroad Depots of this city. Dessicated Mince Meat, five cents per pound. Fine ground Corn Meal, perfectly pure and unadulterated, \$50 per ton. Terms Cash, or Thirty days City acceptance. Address,

January-tf

E. D. SEGHERS, Box 708, New Orleans.  
Or C. D. ELDER, 21 Commercial Place, N. O.

# FRANKLINTON INSTITUTE,

FRANKLINTON, WASHINGTON PARISH, LA.

**Prof. WILLIAM H. DIXON** .....Principal,

The above named Institute, in operation for several years, re-opened on first Monday in November, 1869.

### TERMS OF TUITION.

Junior Course, (English Branches,).....\$3 00 per month.  
Senior Course Latin, Greek, etc. .... 8 50 " "  
Collegiate Courses, embracing Hebrew, Greek, French and Latin..... 5 00 " "

No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness. All Tuition Fees in advance. As it is the aim of the Principal to build up the Institution so that it shall favorably compare with any similar Institution, he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure the thorough Education of the Youth committed to his care.

The government of the Institution will be strict and firm, yet mild and parental in its administration.

Thoroughness in the preparation of Lessons will be uniformly required of all the Pupils.

Pleasant and comfortable Boarding, including washing and lights, can be procured in the vicinity of the Institute, from \$12 to \$15 per month.

For further information, address

January-tf

ROBERT BABINGTON, Esq.,  
Secretary Board of Trustees.

## Pure Short-Horned Durham Cattle.

Improved Kentucky Sheep, Woburn and Irish, White Bedford and Yorkshire Hogs, and Cashmere or Angora Goats, bred and for sale by

ROBERT W. SCOTT,  
Near Frankfort, Kentucky.

For over thirty years on the same farm, and in the same business. Nov-tf

## FRED'S

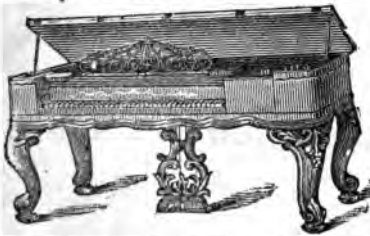
## RESTAURANT AND LODGING HOUSE,

J. F. HELMERS, Proprietor,

No. 106 St. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS.

The House is open day and night—  
Meals at all hours. Lodging from 50  
cents to \$1 for Single Rooms. Jan-y

OUR NEW WAREROOMS,



215 East 26th Street, N. Y.

1365--ARION PIANO--1869

PATENTED.

PRICES REDUCED.

Send for Circular.

December-6m

GROVER & BAKER'S

FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

182 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch.

Perfection and simplicity of Machinery

U-ing both threads directly from the spools.

No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread.

Wide range of application without change of adjustment.

The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.

Besides doing all kinds of work by other Sewing Machines. These Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and Ornamental work. Nov-1y

Summit Nursery.

THE ONLY RELIABLE NURSERY IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The stock of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberries, etc., are of the most valued and reliable sorts, and warranted true to name. The stock is large, and affords ample selection. Descriptive catalogues with prices annexed, forwarded on application.

WM. CUNNINGHAM.

Nov-6m Summit, Pike county, Miss.

**Wanted.**—A married man, who is a practical farmer, and competent to manage a small cotton and stock farm, on line of Jackson Railroad, about eighty miles above New Orleans. Recommendations required. Apply at this office. Jan-tf

\$25 To \$100 Per Week

Made easy by any lady. 20,000 sold in six months. The most wonderfully rapid selling article ever invented for married or single ladies' use. No female can be without it. Durable, elegant, cheap, and what has always been wanted, and always will. Profits large. Rights for sale. Lady agents can make fortunes. Standard article. Circulars free. Address BANDANAH MANUFACTURING Co., Box 60, Station "A," New York. Dec-1y

Agents Wanted.

\$75 to \$200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, improved and perfect; it will hem, fell, tuck, stitch, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a certificate of agency signed by us, as they are worthless cast-iron machines. For circulars and terms apply or address. H. CRAWFORD & Co., 413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dec-3m

Grade Merinos For Sale.

IMPROVE YOUR SHEEP.

A few choice half-blood Merino Bucks for sale at TEN DOLLARS each.

CHOICE GRAPE VINES.

Grapes pay better than cotton, even at 30 cents.

Scuppernong, 2 years, very strong, single 50c; per dozen, \$4; per hundred \$25; per thousand, —

Scuppernong, 1 year old, 25c; per dozen \$2; per hundred, \$12; per thousand \$75.

Concord, 1 year old, very strong, single 25c; per dozen, \$2; per hundred \$10; per thousand, \$70

Concord Cuttings, per hundred \$1 50; per thousand, \$10.

Address, H. W. L. LEWIS.  
Nov-tf Osyka, Miss.

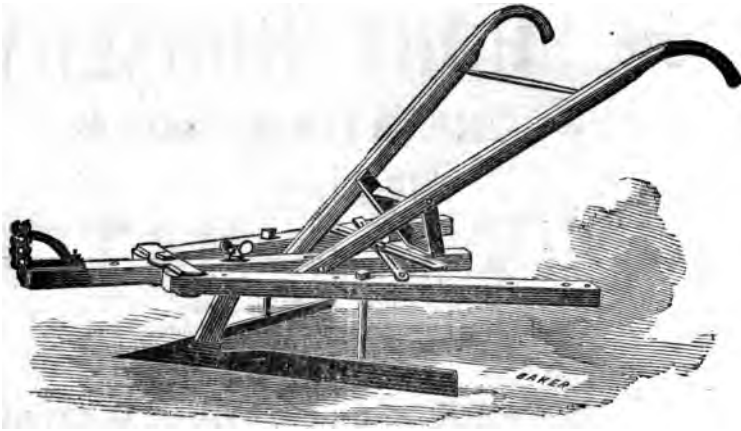
Pure Dickson Cotton Seed.

The Dickson Cotton has more than sustained its former reputation. Plant the Dickson Cotton-seed and make a fullcrop. It gets ahead of cotton worms, bears fuller, opens earlier, sells for the best price.

Suckle and delivered for Two DOLLARS per bushel. Address,

H. W. L. LEWIS,  
Nov-tf Osyka, Miss



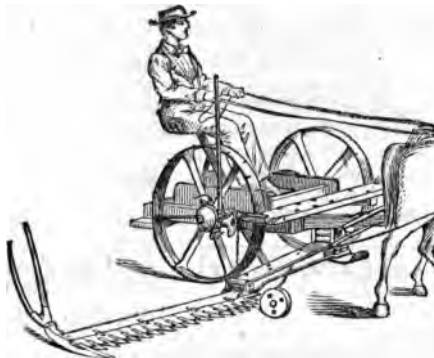


NEW ORLEANS  
**Agricultural Warehouse,**  
 NO. 74 CARONDELET STREET,  
 NEW ORLEANS.

— 0 —  
**SIZER & OWEN.**

**Agricultural and Horticultural  
 IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.**

French Burr and Cologne Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths,  
 MILL IRONS, GIN GEARING, CORN AND FLOWERING MILLS, ETC.,  
**Buckeye Reaping and Mowing Machines.**



January-8m

THE GULF STATES.

---

# **GULF SHORE NURSERY,**

## **PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.**

---

## **REDMOND & HATCH**

Would announce to the public that they have established at Pass Christian, Miss.,  
a general Nursery for the propagation and sale of such varieties of

### **Fruit Trees, Grape Vines,**

### **ROSES,**

### **EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL PLANTS,**

**ETC., ETC.,**

**AS THEY KNOW TO BE SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE  
GULF STATES.**

---

THEIR SELECTIONS OF

### **APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES,**

### **PLUMS, APRICOTS,**


### **Nectarines, Grapes, Strawberries etc., etc.,**

Have been made with great care, after many years' experience, and are all  
**WARRANTED** true to name and description, and of  
**SOUTHERN GROWTH.**

---

**THE WINTER MONTHS ARE MOST FAVORABLE for TRANSPLANTING.**

---


 Catalogues, Price Lists, etc., furnished on application. Address

## **REDMOND & HATCH,**

Jan-11.

Box 85, PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss.

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 Catalogues of "GULF SHORE NURSERY" furnished and orders for products of same received by E. F. RUSSELL, at this office.

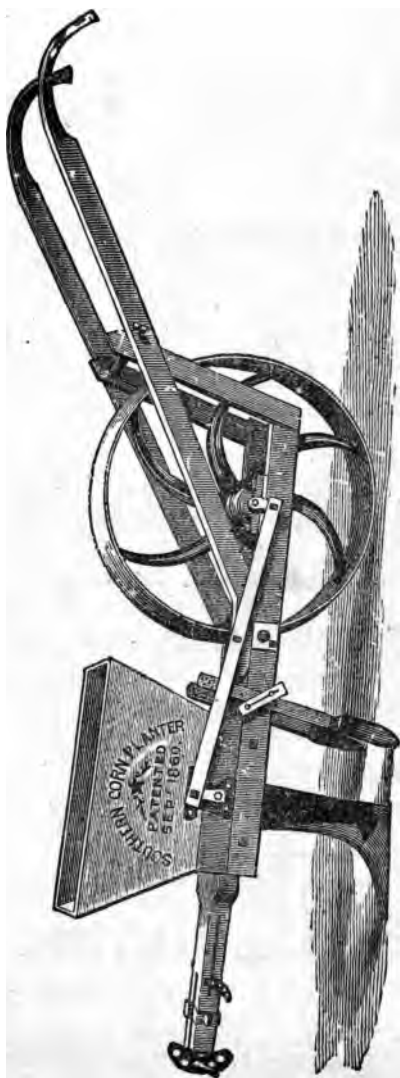
# THOMAS B. BODLEY,

DEALER IN

## Machinery, Agricultural Implements

AND

## FERTILIZERS.



The Tunnard Corn Planter, price...\$25

The Tunnard Cotton Planter,.....\$35

These are STANDARD MACHINES, invented in Louisiana in 1859, and have been used ever since with perfect success in every instance, Over

### FIFTEEN HUNDRED

are now in use. The Corn Planter is also adapted perfectly to planting Peas.

### THESE MACHINES

OPEN, DROP, COVER AND ROLL, at one operation, one hand and one mule only being used. Seed planted with them will come up earlier, be planted in A REGULAR LINE, and on a slight ridge formed by the Concave Wheel.

No Planter can afford to be without them.

Stafford Sulkey Cultivators, four Plows, price.....\$75 00

Stafford Sulkey Cultivators, five Plows, price.....\$85 00

Sattley Gang Plows, for breaking up, Running Two Fine Steel Plows, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 inch, price of any size Plows,....\$85 00

Extra, for Double or Single Trees and Neck 1000.....\$10 00

Extra for Coulters.....\$7 50

Extra for Sub-soiling attachment...\$5 00

All descriptions of

PLOWS, HARROWS AND OTHER  
Agricultural Implements.

Portable and Stationary

**STEAM ENGINES,**  
all sizes.

Coleman's Corn Mills and Wheat Mills, Cotton  
GINS AND PRESSES, ETC.

Send for special Circular and price  
list

THOS. B. BODLEY,  
New Orleans.

Aug-69-y

**B. T. WALSH,**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**MEN'S**  
**FURNISHING GOODS,**  
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S  
**CLOTHING,**  
No. 110 CANAL ST.,  
NEW ORLEANS.

January-1f

JOHN F. BUSSEY.

JAS. H. STEVENS

**BUSSEY & STEVENS,**  
Cotton Factors, Wholesale Grocers,  
AND  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
Nos 41 AND 43 GRAVIER STREET,  
(Corner New Levee and Fulton Streets.)  
Jan-1f NEW ORLEANS

**"A BLAZE OF BEAUTY."**

The Pictorial PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January, 1870, appears in bright array. A new form, new type, numerous rich illustrations, with sound and sensible reading matter renders this the best ever issued. It contains Hon. S. S. Fisher, of the U. S. Patent Office; De Lesseps, of the Suez Canal; President Cespedes, of Cuba; George Peabody; Dr. Tischendorff, the eminent Biblical Scholar; Portraits of the Kaffir, and Austrian races; Progress of Science—Steam, Electricity, Scientific Discovery, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Phrenology; Brain Waves—How thought and sentiment are transmitted; What can I do Best!—The Faces We Meet—What they tell us—An Afternoon at "389;"—The Wasp Waist—Its physiology; Application—Its culture; Our Agricultural Resources; Productions during the past fifty years; Natural History—Will a horse hair become a snake!—The Hedge-hog—Illustrated;—The Sponge—Its Origin, growth and uses; Joan of Arc. This favorite Journal has now reached its 50th vol., and appears in a handsome magazine form. We think it will prove even more popular than ever before. Terms, only \$3 a year, or 30 cents a number. Now is the time to subscribe for 1870. Address S. R. WELLS, 389, Broadway, New York.

**BININGER'S**  
**OLD LONDON DOCK**  
**GIN**

Especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, possessing those intrinsic properties that belong to an Old and Pure Gin.

Indispensable to Females. Good for Kidney Complaints. A delicious Tonic. Put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc. A. M. BININGER & Co., established 1778, No. 15 Beaver street, New York.

ASHFORD ADDISON, Agent, Tangipahoa, La. July-1f

**Cotton Seed for Planting.**

After six months of constant labor and research, we have succeeded in contracting for most of the valuable improved varieties of COTTON SEED, which we are prepared to sell at reasonable prices. The kinds and qualities are too numerous to insert in an advertisement, and we have issued a pamphlet describing origin and characteristics of most varieties, certified by many of our most intelligent and reliable planters. A copy of this pamphlet will be forwarded gratis to any one interested, who will address a line to STEELE, PINCKARD & Co.,  
Jan-6m New Orleans, La.

**Fruit Trees, Vines, etc. For Sale.**

A fine lot of Peach and Apple Trees, embracing the finest varieties known, from the earliest to the latest. Also a small lot of Pear Trees of different kinds. Concord, Clinton, Catawba, Ives, Israella, Iona, Delaware, Perkins, and other Grape Vines, embracing most of the new and rare sorts. Also, Raspberry and Strawberry Plants in great variety.  
J. HANDY,  
Nov-1f Canton Miss.

**E. CARVER COMPANY.**  
**IMPROVED COTTON GINS.**

A complete assortment of sizes, adapted to be run either by steam or by horse power. Also, Cotton Seed Linters, for removing lint from seed that have passed through the Gin.

For sale at the Agency, No. 170 Gravier street, New Orleans. Jan-1f

TO SAVE LABOR AND INSURE LARGE CROPS, USE

**STERN'S RAW BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE,**

AND

**FINE GROUND BONE,**

**THE GREAT FERTILIZERS.**

Awarded the highest Premiums at the Third Louisiana State Fair, and Diploma at the late Mississippi State Fair. Manufactured by

LOUIS STERN & BROS.

Office 16 Chartres Street.

New Orleans, La.

Bone Black of all grades constantly on hand.

Jan-6m

**SEEDS! SEEDS!!**

**LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED,**

GROWN BY

**DAVID LANDRETH & SON.**

The attention of Merchants, Planters and Gardeners is requested to one of the  
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF FRESH AND

**RELIABLE SEEDS,**

ever offered in the South, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Garden Almanac and Catalogue mailed free on application.

**E. T. VIRGIN,**

Jan-3m

Dealer in Seeds, 98 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.

**RICE THRASHERS, COTTON SEED HULLERS,**

**COTTON SEED OIL MACHINERY,**

Cotton and Corn Planters, Plows, Sweeps  
and Scrapers, Wheelbarrows, Trucks,  
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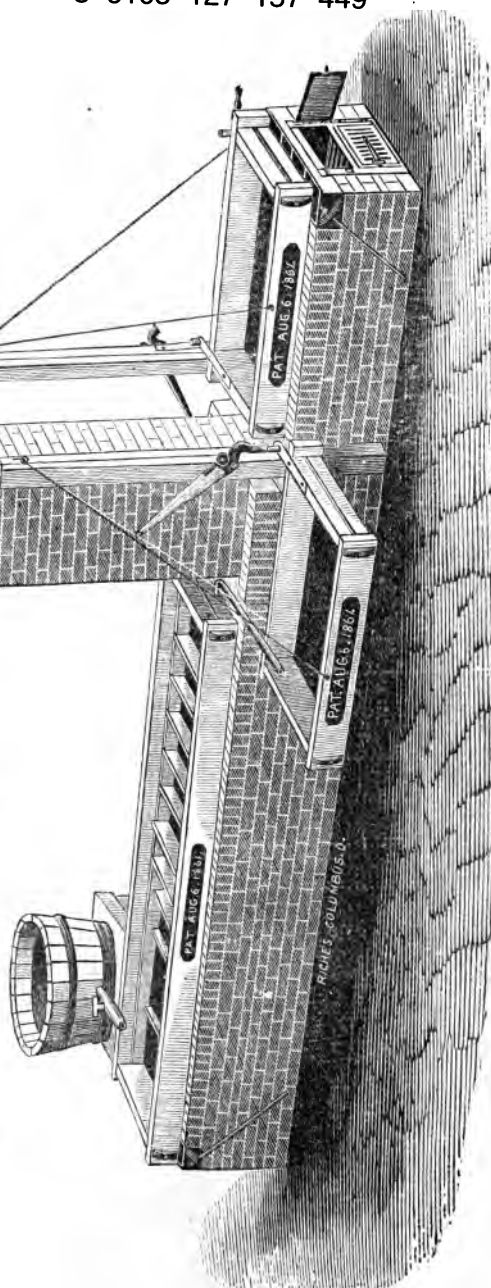
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